

## TELESCOPING PIER FOUNDATION

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of United States Provisional patent application Serial No. 60/453,323, filed on March 10, 2003, which is incorporated herein by reference.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention is directed generally to building foundation supports, and more particularly to a telescoping pier foundation system for forming support foundations for buildings such as manufactured homes.

### BACKGROUND

[0003] Certain housing structures are typically prefabricated off-site and in sections consisting of multiple segments, transported to the building site, and then fastened together and placed on foundations. Such housing structures or houses are generally referred to as manufactured homes. In the construction of manufactured homes, because of economic constraints, the foundation systems used are typically very simple pier foundations. Pier foundations generally support homes on short columns attached to small concrete blocks. Some examples of such pier foundations are precast piers, concrete tube piers and concrete block piers. These types of support foundations provide minimal structural support. For example, it is known that these types of foundations provide little or no resistance to the uplift loads created by high wind events. Further, these blocks are often placed without the use of mortar, providing virtually no means for resisting the lateral loads created by both wind and seismic activity. Thus, a pier foundation system capable of withstanding continual

axial compressive loads while resisting lateral load forces, and that is fast, easy to install, and adaptable to various foundation size requirements, is highly desired.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

**[0004]** To address the above need for low-cost, easy to install, yet strong foundation systems, a telescoping pier foundation system according to an aspect of the present invention is disclosed. The telescoping pier foundation system comprises a stationary portion of a hollow structure having a top end opening and at least one telescoping member also of a hollow structure having a top open end and a bottom open end. The stationary portion and the at least one telescoping member are in longitudinal alignment with one another. The telescoping member resides within the top end opening of the stationary portion and is longitudinally movable within the top end opening. The stationary portion and the telescoping member form an outer shell having an internal cavity for receiving a cementitious mixture through one or more fill ports provided therein.

**[0005]** The telescoping member is telescopingly movable in longitudinal direction within the top end opening of the stationary portion and allows the height of the telescoping pier foundation system to be customized to the height of a structural member of a building to be supported. According to another embodiment of the present invention, the stationary portion may comprise a base and a column portion, the base portion having a larger transverse cross-sectional area than the column portion.

**[0006]** In one embodiment of the present invention, a fastening system is provided near the top end of the telescoping member for attaching or securing the telescoping member to a structural member of a building, such as, a floor I-beam of a manufactured home. After

the telescoping member is secured to a structural member of a building, the internal cavity of the outer shell is filled with a high-strength cementitious mixture, such as concrete. The outer shell is provided with at least one fill port for pumping or pouring the cementitious mixture into the internal cavity. Upon curing of the cementitious mixture, the telescoping pier foundation system forms a composite pier foundation, supporting the structural member of the building, that comprises a tough outer shell and a solid inner core of the cementitious material substantially filling the internal cavity.

[0007] In another embodiment of the present invention, the telescoping pier foundation system may include one or more ground anchors for anchoring the base of the pier foundation to the ground to enhance the overall structural integrity of the finished building structure. The one or more ground anchors are first driven into the ground with their top portions remaining above ground. The outer shell of the telescoping pier foundation system of the present invention, whose bottom end is open, is then placed over the ground anchors with the bottom edges of the outer shell flush to the ground. The top portion of the ground anchors extend into the internal cavity of the outer shell, and when the internal cavity is filled with a cementitious mixture, such as concrete, the top portions of the ground anchors are imbedded within the concrete and become an integral part of the pier foundation.

[0008] According to another aspect of the present invention, a method of installing or deploying the telescoping pier foundation system is also disclosed. The telescoping pier foundation system's outer shell is positioned under a structural member, such as a floor I-beam, of a building to be supported. The outer shell is placed so that its base is at or below the frost line. The at least one telescoping member is then raised until the top of the

telescoping member contacts the structural member of the building. The telescoping member is then secured to the structural member of the building using one or more fastening devices provided on the telescoping member. Next, the internal cavity of the outer shell is filled with a cementitious mixture by pumping or pouring the cementitious mixture through one or more fill ports provided on the outer shell and allowed to cure. Upon curing of the cementitious mixture, a composite pier foundation comprising an outer shell and an inner core of hardened cementitious material is formed.

[0009] According to another embodiment of the present invention, one or more ground anchors may be first fixed into the ground at the location for a pier foundation before the outer shell of the telescoping pier foundation system is placed. When the outer shell is placed in position over the ground anchors, the top portions of the ground anchors extend into the base of the outer shell. Thus, after the cementitious mixture is poured or pumped into the internal cavity of the outer shell and allowed to cure, the top portions of the ground anchors are imbedded in the cured cementitious mixture and the ground anchors become integral part of the resulting composite pier foundation.

[0010] Because the frost line depth varies from one geographical location to another, the depth to which pier foundations for structures such as manufactured homes must go down to reach the frost line will vary. The telescoping aspect of the pier foundation system of the present invention allows the height of the pier foundation to be customized to the needs of a particular installation easily and can be used in a variety of geographical locations. Furthermore, because the ground conditions at building installation sites never present a perfectly level ground conditions, requiring each of the several pier foundations to be

installed with different heights, the robust telescoping feature of the pier foundation system of the present invention is generally much simpler to install than any conventional pier foundation systems.

[0011] The system according to an aspect of the present invention is optimal for application of a foundation system for manufactured homes that would be both structurally and economically superior to existing alternatives. The telescoping pier foundation system could also be used for new construction, structural repair, structural retrofit, and rehabilitation. This versatile device is capable of providing manufactured homes or other buildings with the structural stability of permanent homes/buildings, resulting in a safer form of low-income housing. In addition, this system can be readily adapted for use in the repair of traditional raised and slab foundations.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0012] Further features of the invention will be apparent from the following illustrations and description of various embodiments of the invention in which:

[0013] Figure 1A is a perspective view of a telescoping pier foundation system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0014] Figure 1B is a perspective view of a telescoping pier foundation system according to another embodiment of the present invention;

[0015] Figure 1C is a cross-sectional view of the telescoping pier foundation system of Figure 1B;

**[0016]** Figure 1D is a perspective view of a telescoping pier foundation system according to yet another embodiment of the present invention;

**[0017]** Figure 2 is a perspective exploded view of the telescoping member of the telescoping pier foundation system of Figure 1;

**[0018]** Figure 3 is a perspective view of the base and the column portion of the telescoping pier foundation system of Figure 2;

**[0019]** Figure 4 is a side view of the telescoping pier foundation system of Figure 1;

**[0020]** Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along A-A of Figure 4;

**[0021]** Figure 5A is a cross-sectional view of a telescoping member having an embodiment of a fill port;

**[0022]** Figure 6 is an illustration of an embodiment of the telescoping pier foundation system in an installed configuration including a ground anchor;

**[0023]** Figure 6A is a cross-sectional schematic illustration of the telescoping pier foundation system of Figure 6 filled with cementitious mixture;

**[0024]** Figure 7 is a perspective view of the telescoping member portion of the telescoping pier foundation system of Figure 6;

**[0025]** Figure 8 is a perspective detailed illustration of an L-bracket for securing the telescoping pier foundation system to a building floor I-beam;

**[0026]** Figure 8A is a perspective exploded view of a fastening system according to another aspect of the present invention;

**[0027]** Figure 8B is a side-view schematic illustration of the fastening system of Figure 8A;

**[0028]** Figure 9 is a perspective view of the telescoping member portion of a telescoping pier foundation system according to another embodiment of the present invention secured to a wooden structural beam;

**[0029]** Figure 10 is a perspective view of a cap for sealing the top end opening of the telescoping member portion of a telescoping pier foundation system according to another embodiment of the present invention;

**[0030]** Figure 11 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the telescoping pier foundation system of the present invention;

**[0031]** Figure 12 is a flow chart illustrating a method of installing a telescoping pier foundation system of the present invention; and

**[0032]** Figure 13 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the telescoping pier foundation system of the present invention.

**[0033]** The features shown in the above referenced drawings are not intended to be drawn to scale nor are they intended to be shown in precise positional relationship.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

[0034] Referring to the Figures wherein like reference numerals indicate like elements, there is shown in Figure 1A a telescoping pier foundation system **100** for forming a supporting foundation or a footing for buildings, such as, homes, manufactured homes, etc. The telescoping pier foundation system **100** comprises an outer shell comprising a stationary portion **10**, of a hollow structure, from which at least one longitudinally telescoping member **40**, also of a hollow structure open at both ends for setting the height of the resulting pier foundation, extends. In this example, the stationary portion **10** comprises a base **11** and a column portion **30** having a smaller diameter than the base **11**. These components of the outer shell, which in one embodiment include the base **11**, the column portion **30** and the telescoping member **40** are all hollow structures and, in combination, form the outer shell for the telescoping pier foundation system **100**. More detailed illustrations of exemplary embodiments of these components of the outer shell are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

[0035] Shown in Figure 2 is an exploded view of the telescoping member **40** according to an embodiment of the present invention. The telescoping member **40**, in this example, is a hollow cylindrical structure as shown, but in other embodiments of the present invention, may also be other shapes, such as, a tubular structure having an oval, square, or other polygonal cross-sectional shapes. The telescoping member **40** has a flange portion **44** at the bottom end. The flange portion **44** has a larger diameter than the rest of the telescoping member **40** and, thus, presents a substantially flat transverse surface **45**. Shown in Figure 3 is the stationary portion **10** comprising the base **11** and the column portion **30**. The stationary portion **10** is open on the bottom side so that the internal cavity **12** is accessible from the

bottom side. The top end of the column portion 30 has a top surface 35 in which is provided an opening 32 for receiving the telescoping member 40. The telescoping pier foundation system's outer shell is assembled by inserting the telescoping member 40 through the opening 32 from the bottom side with the top end 41 of the telescoping member 40 first. The opening 32 has a diameter that is substantially equal to the outside diameter (O.D.) of the telescoping member 40 so that the telescoping member 40 fits snugly within the opening 32. The snugness of this fit need not be air tight, but should be loose enough to allow the telescoping member 40 to be moved up and down easily and at the same time snug enough to keep the cementitious mixture from seeping out. Note, however, that the present invention contemplates additional means to reduce seepage, for example, a retaining ring or gasket to seal the device. After the telescoping member 40 is inserted into the opening 32, a connecting rod 60 and a fill port 50 are inserted into holes 48 and 49, respectively.

[0036] When fully assembled, the telescoping member 40 resides within the top opening 32 of the column portion 30 and the flange portion 44 of the telescoping member 40 limits the upward movement of the telescoping member 40. The flange portion 44 of the telescoping member 40 has a diameter that is sufficiently larger than the O.D. of the telescoping member 40 so that the transverse surface 45 of the flange portion 44 will interfere with the top surface 35 of the column portion 30 and prevent the telescoping member 40 from completely being removed from the opening 32 when the telescoping member 40 is telescopically raised through the opening 32. This is better illustrated in the cross-sectional view of the assembly in Figure 5. Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of the outer shell of the telescoping pier foundation system 100 through line A-A of Figure 4. The transverse surface 45 will butt up against the top surface 35 and prevent the telescoping member 40 from being

completely removed through the opening 32. Although this is not a necessary feature of the telescoping pier foundation system of the present invention, it makes using and handling the pier foundation system easier by keeping the components together. Similarly, the telescoping member 40 is prevented from completely falling into the column portion 30 because the fill port 50 and/or the connecting rod 60 protrude from the telescoping member 40 and will interfere with the top surface 35.

[0037] The outer shell comprises at least one fill port 50 for pumping or pouring cementitious mixture into the internal cavity 12 of the telescoping pier foundation system. In one embodiment of the present invention, the fill port 50 may be a check valve to prevent the cementitious mixture from flowing back out. The fill port 50 is preferably located near the top end of the telescoping member 40 so that the internal cavity 12 can be filled to the brim of the telescoping member 40 as much as possible. This is usually preferable since the pier foundation should preferably have a solid core of cementitious material. However, depending upon the application, the internal cavity 12 may only be partially filled with the cementitious mixture. The fill port 50 may also be any other suitable valve or simply a properly oriented opening that will allow filling of the internal cavity 12 with the cementitious mixture. For example, Figure 5A illustrates a fill port 50b located near the top of the telescoping member 40 oriented upwardly so that the cementitious mixture can be filled to the brim of the telescoping member 40. In another embodiment of the present invention, if the top end opening 42 of the telescoping member 40 is accessible after installation (*i.e.*, not blocked by a structural member of the building such as an I-beam), the top end opening 42 may function as a fill port for introducing the cementitious mixture into the internal cavity 12. If necessary, additional fill ports may also be provided at various

points on the outer shell to ensure that the internal cavity **12** of the outer shell can be properly filled with the cementitious mixture. For example, Figure 5 illustrates an optional fill port **50a**, shown in phantom lines, provided on the base **11**. The outer shell may be provided with one or more fill ports as necessary.

[0038] Furthermore, it should be noted that the stationary portion **10** need not have a distinguishable base **11** and a column portion **30**. As illustrated in the telescoping pier foundation system **100a** in Figure 1B, in another embodiment of the present invention, the base **11** and the column portion **30** from the pier foundation system of Figure 1A are merged into one large stationary portion **10a**. The telescoping member **40** extends telescopically from the top surface **15a** of the stationary portion **10a** through a hole **17**. The structure of the telescoping member **40** is same as that discussed in reference to the embodiment of the present invention illustrated in Figures 2-5. Figure 1C is a cross-sectional illustration of the telescoping pier foundation system **100a**. As shown, the flange portion **44** of the telescoping member **40** and the surface **15a** will prevent the telescoping member **40** from being removed through the hole **17**. In this embodiment of the present invention, because the inside diameter (I.D.) of the stationary portion **10a** may be substantially larger than the O.D. of the telescoping member **40**, a guiding surface **200** may be provided within the internal cavity **12**. The I.D. of the guiding surface **200** should be larger than the O.D. of the flange portion **44** so that the telescoping member **40** can telescope up and down through the hole **17** within the confines of the guiding surface **200**. The guiding surface **200** will keep the telescoping member **40** in an upright position throughout its telescoping range. Such guiding surface **200** would be provided with one or more venting holes **201** near the top so that when the internal

cavity 12 is being filled with the cementitious mixture, the space 13 between the guiding surface 200 and the stationary portion 10a may be completely filled.

[0039] It is understood that the telescoping pier foundation system according to another embodiment of the present invention may include multiple telescoping members longitudinally aligned and telescopingly connected with one another in order to increase the range of the variable height, length or depth of the telescoping pier foundation. Figure 1D is an illustration of this embodiment. In this example, a second telescoping member 40a is provided between the telescoping member 40 and the column portion 30. The telescoping member 40 resides within the top end hole 42a of the second telescoping member 40a. Similar to the flange portion 44 of the first telescoping member 40, the second telescoping member 40a also has a flange portion 44a near its bottom end to prevent the second telescoping member 40a from completely being removed through the top end opening 32 of the column portion 30. The second telescoping member 40a may be provided with means for preventing it from dropping into the column portion 30. That means may be pins or studs 47, as illustrated or a ring-like structure fitted around the top end of the second telescoping member 40a.

[0040] Referring to Figure 6, a telescoping pier foundation system 100 of Figure 1A in an installed configuration will be described. The telescoping pier foundation system 100 is positioned beneath a structural member of a manufactured home, namely a floor I-beam 80, in such a manner so that the base 11 is sitting on the ground substantially level and flush to the ground. The telescoping member 40 has been raised telescopically so that the top of the telescoping member 40 comes in contact with the bottom surface of the I-beam 80. The

telescoping member 40 may be provided with a fastening system for securing the telescoping member 40 to the structural member of the building. An example of such a fastening system is illustrated in Figure 2. In this example, the fastening system of the telescoping member 40 comprises a pair of diametrically opposed holes 48 provided in the telescoping member 40 through which a connector 60, such as a rod, pin, or a threaded bolt is placed to span the width of the telescoping member 40. Referring back to the illustration of Figure 6, the ends of the connector 60 extend out from the telescoping member 40 a distance sufficient to allow the pier foundation system to be secured to the I-beam 80 by means of the connector 60 and a pair of brackets 75. Figure 7 provides a perspective view of this connection arrangement. In a preferred embodiment, as illustrated here, the brackets 75 are inverted L-shaped bracket having a top portion 77 for engaging the I-beam 80 and a hole 72 for securing to the connector 60. The connector 60 in this example is a threaded bolt and, as illustrated in Figures 6 and 7, nuts 62 may be used to secure the brackets 75 to the connector 60. The brackets 75 may be made from a metal alloy, such as steel or structural aluminum alloy, of the type and thickness to provide the brackets 75 a sufficient tensile strength for this type of application. They should at least be strong enough to withstand the ultimate uplift loading limit for the resulting pier foundation. It should be noted that many different fastening devices may be used as the fastening system for securing the telescoping member 40 to the floor I-beam 80. For example, steel cables or steel straps may be used to secure the telescoping member 40 to the I-beam 80.

[0041] According to the present invention, after the telescoping member 40 is secured to the I-beam 80, cementitious mixture is pumped or poured through the fill port 50 and completely fill the internal cavity 12. Preferably, the internal cavity 12 is substantially

completely filled with the cementitious mixture from the ground to top end of the telescoping member **40** butting up against the I-beam **80**. This way, the outer shell of the pier foundation and the cured cementitious mixture **300** form a solid high-strength composite pier foundation, whose height has been custom fitted to the height from the ground to the I-beam **80**. And because the composite pier foundation of the present invention is secured to the building structural I-beam **80** via the fastening system, the finished building structure can withstand higher uplift and lateral loads than buildings utilizing the conventional pier foundations. Figure 6A is an cross-sectional illustration of a composite pier foundation formed by filling the internal cavity **12** of the telescoping pier foundation system **100** of Figure 6 with cementitious mixture. The internal cavity of the pier foundation system is now filled with cured cementitious mixture **300**.

[0042] Another example of a fastening system for the telescoping pier foundation system **100** may be a clamp that may be clamped to the building floor I-beam **80** on one end and anchored to the cementitious mixture filling the internal cavity **12** on the other end. Figure 8A is an exploded perspective schematic illustration of such a fastening device **78**. Figure 8B is a side-view schematic illustration of the fastening device **78** secured to an I-beam **80**. The fastening system of this embodiment comprises two or more cover plates **78a** and a bottom plate **78b** for securing to the I-beam **80**. As illustrated in Figure 8B, the bottom plate **78b** is first butted up against the bottom surface of the base of the I-beam **80**. The two or more cover plates **78a** are then placed on the top surface of the base of the I-beam **80** sandwiching the base of the I-beam **80** between the cover plates **78a** and the bottom plate **78b**. The fastener **78** is then secured by nuts and bolts **78d** through the holes **78e** in the cover plates **78a** and the bottom plate **78b**. An anchoring rod portion **78c** is provided on the under

side of the bottom plate **78b** for anchoring the fastening device **78** to the cementitious mixture filling the internal cavity **12** of the pier foundation system outer shell. The anchoring rod portion **78c** extends into the internal cavity **12** through the top end opening **42** of the telescoping member **40** when installed. In an actual application, the fastening device **78** is first secured to an I-beam **80**. Then, a telescoping pier foundation system **100** is positioned in place under the I-beam **80** so that the telescoping member **40** is butted up against the I-beam **80** with the anchoring rod portion **78c** of the fastening device **78** being inside the telescoping member **40**. After the internal cavity **12** of the telescoping pier foundation system **100** is filled with cementitious mixture and cured, the anchoring rod portion **78c** will be imbedded within the cured cementitious mixture and the fastening device **78** becomes integral with the resulting pier foundation. When this type of fastening device is utilized, other fastening mechanisms described herein, such as the connecting rod **60** and the L-shaped brackets **75**, may not be necessary.

[0043] For installations in locations prone to extreme and/or variable environmental forces, such as extremely high winds or seismic conditions, the telescoping pier foundation system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention may include the use of one or more ground anchors. In the example of the telescoping pier foundation system illustrated in Figure 6, one such ground anchor **90** is illustrated. The ground anchor(s) **90** is preferably helical anchor(s) and has a top portion **92** and a shaft portion **93**. The top portion **92** remains above ground after the shaft portion **93** is driven into the ground. In applications where the ground anchor(s) **90** are used, the ground anchor(s) **90** are first driven into the ground so that when the pier foundation system **100** is positioned under the I-beam **80**, the top portion(s) **92** of the anchor(s) **90** sit within the internal cavity **12**. Thus, the top portion

92 is imbedded within the cementitious mixture and becomes an integral part of the composite pier foundation once the cementitious mixture is cured. By anchoring the base of the composite pier foundation to the ground, the building will be better protected from uplift and lateral loads. Preferably, the ground anchor(s) 90 may be installed at a slant approximately 20 to 30 degrees from the vertical and more preferably, slanted in direction perpendicular to the long axis of the building structure to maximize the lateral load capability of the building in the short axis direction.

[0044] In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the major components of the outer shell, base 10, the column portion 30, and the telescoping member 40 may be made of a hard, structurally durable material such as composite polymers (*e.g.* fiber reinforced plastic), polyvinylchloride (PVC), or a metal alloy such as steel or structural aluminum alloy. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the stationary portion 10 and the telescoping member 40 each may be made as unitary units by injection molding PVC. Alternatively, the outer shell components may be assembled from off-the-shelf PVC tubing, steel tubing, or aluminum alloy tubing of appropriate sizes and dimension.

[0045] According to another aspect of the present invention, the telescoping pier foundation system may be used to support a wooden beam rather than an I-beam. Figure 9 illustrates such an example. The telescoping member 40 is secured to a wooden beam 80a using a pair of straight brackets 78. The bracket 78 is secured to the connector 60 at one end using threaded nuts 62 and secured to the wooden beam 80a at the other end by fastening means such as lag screws or lag bolts 64.

[0046] In another embodiment of the present invention, the top end of the telescoping member 40 may be sealed off with a cap 99 as shown in Figure 10. The cap may be provided with a weeping or a vent hole on its top surface to prevent a pocket of air being trapped under it as the internal cavity 12 of the telescoping pier foundation system is filled with a cementitious mixture.

[0047] The telescoping pier foundation system of the present invention effectively utilizes the compressive strength of cementitious mixture and the tensile strength of the tough outer shell. The cementitious mixture used to fill the internal cavity 12 of the telescoping pier foundation system may be high compressive strength (about 4000 psi) concrete typically used for building foundations, floor slabs, road ways and other heavy duty applications. The cementitious mixture, however, should have an appropriate viscosity to be pumped into the telescoping pier foundation system through the fill port(s).

[0048] Referring to Figure 11, another embodiment of the present invention is illustrated where the fill port 50 is provided on top surface 15 of base 11. Because the internal cavity would be filled from bottom up fashion in this example, a weep hole or a vent hole 41 may be provided near the top portion of the telescoping member 40. This is particularly necessary where the top end opening 42 of the telescoping member 40 is sealed off with a cap 99, as shown. If the top end opening 42 can be left open, the vent hole 41 may not be necessary. It should be further noted that the base 11 in this exemplary embodiment of the present invention has a square shape. As discussed above, the stationary portion 10 and the telescoping member 40 of the telescoping pier foundation system may be hollow structures having any one of a variety of cross-sectional shapes.

[0049] Flow chart 500 shown in Figure 12 illustrates a method for deploying or installing the telescoping pier foundation system of the present invention according to an aspect of the present invention.

[0050] At step 510, one or more ground anchors may be optionally driven into the installation site for the telescoping pier foundation system.

[0051] At step 520, a telescoping pier foundation system is positioned beneath a building structural member, such as, an I-beam. Preferably the stationary portion of the pier foundation system is placed below the frost line for the locale where the installation is taking place.

[0052] At step 530, the telescoping member is then raised until the top end of the telescoping member contacts the bottom of the building structural member.

[0053] At step 540, the telescoping member is secured to the building structural member using appropriate fastening devices.

[0054] At step 550, the internal cavity of the telescoping pier foundation system is filled with a cementitious mixture such as concrete via one or more fill port.

[0055] At step 560, the cementitious mixture is allowed to cure, forming the solid core of the resulting composite pier foundation.

[0056] In an alternative embodiment, using an embodiment of the telescoping pier foundation system of Figure 11, where the fill port 50 is provided on the base 11, the outer shell of the pier foundation system may be placed beneath the building structural member and

then pump the cementitious mixture into the internal cavity of the outer shell without raising the telescoping member 40. The pressure of the cementitious mixture rising in the internal cavity will then urge the telescoping member 40 from its retracted position upward to engage the bottom of the building structural member. The telescoping member 40 can then be optionally tied to or otherwise secured to the building structural member, as illustrated in Figure 7.

[0057] The composite pier foundation formed using the telescoping pier foundation system according to the present invention is a strong, rigid, structure capable of withstanding uplift and lateral loads better than conventional pier foundation systems used for manufactured home applications. The telescoping pier foundation system of the present invention is both economical and superior in performance to the conventional pier foundations and has an added benefit of rapid installation.

[0058] Figure 13 illustrates another embodiment of the present invention where a plurality of reinforcement ribs 19 are provided along the periphery of the column portion 30 joining the column portion 30 and the base 11 of a telescoping pier foundation system 100b. Such reinforcement ribs 19 may not be necessary for a finished composite pier foundation that has a solid core of concrete. However, the reinforcement ribs 19 may provide some additional durability to the outer shell assembly during shipping and handling before they are installed. It is understood that the reinforcement ribs 19 may be formed in many different geometrical shape.

[0059] According to another aspect of the present invention, the cementitious mixture filling the internal cavity of the telescoping pier foundation system may be reinforced using

methods generally known for reinforcing concrete. For example, steel or polymer composite reinforcing bars (“rebars”) may be arranged inside the internal cavity of the telescoping pier foundation system so that they will be imbedded in the cementitious mixture. Generally, longitudinally arranged rebars within the telescoping pier foundation system would enhance the lateral load capability of the pier foundation.

[0060] While the embodiments shown and described illustrate a telescoping pier foundation system supporting an I-beam, it is understood that a typical manufactured home generally contains two or more I-beams at certain intervals along its length (typically 8 feet). It is contemplated that multiple telescoping pier foundation systems may be used to support each of the I-beam(s) associated with a manufactured building. Still further, parameters such as the outer shell geometry, (*i.e.* diameter and lengths), thicknesses of the outer shell walls, number and location of the pier foundations and the like may depend on a variety of environmental, structural, economic and load factors associated with the particular application. Note that some of these variables (*e.g.* outer shell wall thickness and geometry) are also considerations during the installation process. Also, variations associated with the cementitious mixture, such as, its viscosity as impacted by cement, aggregate and water ratios, are also contemplated design parameters depending on the application.

[0061] The loads that will act on the fully formed pier foundations may be determined by developing load models for typical manufactured home sizes. For example, manufactured homes are typically supplied in units that are 14 feet x 60 feet. These units can be put together to form units that are 28 feet x 60 feet, 42 feet x 60 feet, etc. The load models will be based on the International Building Code (IBCC, 2000) and ASCE 7 (ASCE, 2000).

These references supply guidelines for developing load models for different locations in the United States. The magnitude of the wind loads depend on maximum wind speeds likely to be seen at a given geographic location. As previously mentioned, each manufactured home unit typically contains two I-beams that must be tied to the foundation system at certain intervals along their length (typically 8 feet). Using the load models developed for typical manufactured housing sizes, the load transfer from these I-beams to the pier foundations will be modeled using ANSYS/Structural (ANSYS Inc., 2001). In addition, the transfer of the loads from the piers to the soil or ground surface below will be considered to determine the required size of the rectangular concrete footings of the pier system.

[0062] Although illustrated and described herein with reference to certain specific embodiments, the present invention is nevertheless not intended to be limited to the details shown. Various modifications may be made in the details within the scope and range of equivalents of the claims and without departing from the spirit of the invention.

#### EXAMPLE

[0063] A sample of a telescoping pier foundation system, similar to the pier foundation system 100 illustrated in Figure 1 constructed from PVC material and filled with 4000 psi concrete was tested and certified against the ASCE 7-98 "Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures," and HUD-7584, "Permanent Foundations Guide for Manufactured Housing." The base 11 of the sample was about 8.25 inches tall and had an I.D. of 12 inches and a wall thickness of 0.5 inches. The column portion 30 of the sample was about 9.5 inches tall and had an I.D. of 6 inches and a wall thickness of 0.25 inches. The telescoping member 40 had an I.D. of 4 inches and a wall thickness of 1/4 inches. Two

helical ground anchors were used to anchor the pier foundation. The ground anchors were installed slanted at approximately 20 to 30 degrees from the vertical. They were installed with the slant orientation perpendicular to the long axis of the building structure to maximize lateral load capability of the building structure in the short axis direction. Double-disk double-head helical anchors, model number 4636, available from Minute Man Products, Inc. of East Flat Rock, North Carolina were used in this example. The soil was clay-sand, commonly found in many parts of the North American continent. The ultimate uplift load was 4500 pounds. For ultimate lateral loads, the pier foundation system was tested with and without any reinforcement of the concrete using rebars. Without any reinforcement of the concrete, with the telescoping member 40 extended about 6.25 inches so that the total height of the pier foundation is 2 ft., the pier foundation exhibited an ultimate lateral load of 2,000 pounds. With the telescoping member 40 extended about 30.25 inches to a total height of the pier foundation of 4 ft., the ultimate lateral load was 1,000 pounds. With four #3 steel concrete rebars imbedded in the concrete, oriented longitudinally the whole length of the composite pier foundation, the ultimate lateral loads were 6,000, 4,000, and 3,000 pounds at the total pier foundation heights of 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., respectively.